

THE SHOCK OF PARIS.

Throwing up Earthworks Outside of the City.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF TOUL.

DEFEAT OF GEN. VINOY.

A New German Confederation Proposed.

THE PRUSSIAN RULING ALSACE.

The Italian Army in Possession of Rome.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Surrender of Toul—The French Defeated at Villeneuve—An Unsuccessful Battle near Metz.

Mexico, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received a dispatch from Metz, dated Sept. 21 at 10 o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Metz, in which the Bavarians were engaged:

Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villeneuve and Metz. The French forces consisted of three divisions of the French army, and were supported by a strong reserve. They were defeated, nevertheless.

The French general made a sortie from Metz, yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

In the battle between Villeneuve and Metz, the French forces were defeated, nevertheless.

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THAT SAME OLD CROWD.

HOFFMAN FOR GOVERNOR AND BEACH FOR LIEUT.-GOV.

The Young Democracy Knocked in the Head—Tilden's Ticket Picked—Ticking the Irish and Winking at the Germans—Tweed and Sweeney King Pins.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.—The first important event which occurred here to-day was the arrival at 6 o'clock of the Erie special train containing the party of twenty persons which left New York yesterday morning. The report of their exploits on the journey had preceded them. Information was received here last night that these persons had plundered everything they could lay their hands on at Susquehanna, Bismarck, Corning, and all other places on their route; that they had ransacked barrooms, robbed stores, pilloped orchards, picked the pockets of the few respectable people on the train, fought with each other and their fists and with knives and pistols; in one word, that their doings surpassed even the outrages of the Italian bandits. It was but natural, in the face of this alarming intelligence, that the attention of everybody here should have been withdrawn from the Democratic Convention and all political matters. It is said that the party, alarmed for the safety of the train, telegraphed to the engineer of the train to slacken his speed, and not to reach here under any circumstances before daylight, as the police force was not large enough to cope against this band of outlaws without calling out the National Guard. Whether the engineer received the order or not, it is not known, but he did arrive until the time of day above named, having consumed twenty-two hours in coming from Jersey City hither. A large crowd gathered at the depot to gaze on these privileged criminals. The depraved and murderous appearance they presented was enough to confirm the truth of the reports of their doings. They were all intoxicated. They all looked to be what they are—assessors and cutthroats.

THE UNKNOWN MURDERER OF MR. NATHAN.

Mr. Nathan was probably among them. Your correspondent, from conversations had with a few gentlemen who were fortunate enough to reach here alive, ascertained that the report of the murder of Mr. Nathan, perpetrated by this gang, was far from being exaggerated; that, on the contrary, it was impossible to give even a faint idea of what occurred. They said that all that was wanted to make the chapter of crime complete was a murder, and they wondered why one did not take place. Chamberlain J. J. Broderick, Richard O'Connell, and James W. Gerard, who accompanied the train from New York, deemed it prudent to leave the concern at Elmira and wait for the next train.

THE BIG JUDGE CONSOLE.

held out until the train reached Corning, when he got out, and actually walked the remaining miles to his home. He is said to be in a very bad way, and declares that he will never ride with such a naughty boy again.

THE ABOVE EVENT WAS THE ABHORRING TOPIC OF CONVERSATION in the hotels, in the barrooms, and on the streets during the whole morning. Meantime the party, who had been so long in coming, were now in the city, and were being received by the friends of the Young Democracy.

THE Nominations for the Democratic Party of the State made by a Committee known as the Columbus Order.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.—On Tuesday the Hon. Henry L. Clinton, Chairman of the Young Democracy, presiding at the meeting of the Columbus Order, a committee of the Young Democracy, called on Mr. Tilden, and requested him to accept the nomination for Governor of the State.

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CHINAMEN IN BELLEVILLE.

THE ARRIVAL OF KOONMANSHIP'S LABORERS AT MIDNIGHT.

The Discharge of the Employees in Capt. Hervey's Steam Laundry—A Move that Threatened Trouble in New Jersey—200,000 Chinamen for Southern Plantations.

About midnight on Tuesday nearly one hundred Chinamen landed from an Erie train in Belleville, North of Newark, disturbing the slumbers of the quiet villagers as they moved through the streets.

They were dressed in the national costume—blue blouses, pigtail, and wooden shoes. The persons who have them in charge would give no information concerning their destination, the gentleman who had contracted for their services having sealed his agents' lips.

This gentleman (Capt. Hervey) had been troubled by a report several weeks ago that he intended to discharge his employees and employ Chinamen in their places.

At Fort Jervis, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained until night, so that their entrance might be made under cover of darkness.

It is said that they are to be employed in the great laundry at Belleville, the proprietor, Capt. Hervey, having contracted with Messrs. Koornmanschap for the establishment of a laundry.

The establishment of Capt. Hervey is one of the largest in the country, and gives employment to eighty or ninety hands. The proprietor—a retired sea captain—who has for fifteen or twenty years followed his present business, and has made a large fortune thereby, thinks that the labor of girls and men is more steady and trustworthy, and that a great saving will be effected by engaging hands at a stated price for a long time.

Learning of the efforts that were making to introduce Chinese labor into the Eastern and Southern States, he became interested in the subject, and made diligent inquiries relative to the capacity, habits, and industry of the Chinese laborers.

The result was that he entered into a contract with Koornmanschap for seventy hands, for whose services he agreed to pay \$3 per month and rations of rice, bread, and pork, amounting to an equal sum.

Quarters are to be provided for the new help near the large laundry building, and the newly imported laborers will have things their own way.

The men and girls hitherto at work in the factory have been discharged.

Sixty-eight Chinamen arrived at Santiago Park, N. J., on Tuesday evening. They were consigned to the care of J. B. Hervey, Belleville, near Passaic.

Mr. Hervey intends working them in his laundry. About two months ago he visited San Francisco, and while there contracted with Ah Yung, a Chinaman (who is a contractor for that class of help), for seventy-five men, but he secured only sixty-eight.

Mr. Hervey has in his employ thirty-five men, and expects the Chinese to be intended only as auxiliaries, and that he does not propose discharging any of his employees if they wish to remain. He says that sixteen women stopped work yesterday morning, objecting to work with the Mongolians, but he adds that they were right.

He says the girls with him earn from \$25 to \$30 a month when they work steadily, but he adds that they cannot be trusted when he has a large contract on hand, as they either strike or stay away on some slight pretext.

On the other hand, the Captain says that the Chinese are not so much to be trusted; that they are eyeservice, and that they are entirely trustworthy and sober. He has engaged them for three years, agreeing to pay them \$3 a month each, in gold coin, for their work, their boarding and clothing them.

The Captain says he is not content with getting them to Santiago Park, and not direct to their quarters, but that he wants to see them in his neighborhood that a game of rough in his neighborhood that threatened to threaten the Celestians.

The Chinamen, when they were first put to work, were cooking their supper in a large boiler which was placed in the yard adjoining the laundry. They had no other place to cook, and the odor of their food was very offensive.

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